

**A Voice to the President.**

Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.  
Boston, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

A large, enthusiastic meeting of loyal citizens was held here last evening to take into consideration the condition of the country. Ernest and stirring addresses were made by Parker Billings, of Boston; A. M. Powell, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and others. The tone of the addresses was encouraging and advisory. The President must be sustained, and thereby the Proclamation be made a vital power in the contest. Only in the utter extirpation of Slavery would there be perfect safety, peace, and prosperity for the nation. There was much enthusiasm and very hearty response throughout the meeting, and at the close the following resolution was, by the rising of the entire audience, unanimously adopted:

"We call this while rejoicing in the Proclamation of January 1st, we still hope and pray that the grand work of Emancipation which may be carried out far forward may yet vest the American Slavey shall be given to the American soul."

We have in this city a full complement of Secession sympathizers. Their organ is *The Hudson Register*. This journal is, in tone and spirit, one of the vilest Pro-Slavery sheets published in the North. It would be dangerous but that its villainy is so apparent, and its treasonable proclivities so strong, that like overdoes of poison, its damaging effects are neutralized.

**Abstract of the Paymaster General's Report.**

Col. George Bliss, Jr., one of the ablest executive officers under Gov. Morgan's Administration, was appointed Paymaster General of the State of New-York on the 27th of February, 1862, to fill a vacancy. In accordance with the regulations governing the payment of bounties established on the 19th of July, none but recruits who had enlisted for three years, and passed a satisfactory examination, were permitted to receive bounties. Upon the receipt of properly indorsed papers, the Paymaster General at Albany was authorized to return a check for one-half of the bounty, to wit: \$35, payable to the order of the recruit, and a State certificate for the balance when the organization of the regiment should be completed. In the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, Col. Bliss had the power to give a check for the entire amount of the bounty. These facts being known, enlistments were greatly increased in all parts of the State, and the applications became so numerous that in a few instances some of the recruits for the new regiments were subjected to a few days' delay; recruits for the old regiments were always paid the day application was made. Owing to defective papers and other obstacles, it was impossible to examine documents and issue corresponding checks and certificates for more than 800 men per day. The 17th Regiment, quartered at Elmira, was full on the 13th of August. The Paymaster proceeded there the next day, paid the men the day following, and they left for Washington immediately, and were the first regiment to arrive at the National Capital under the call of the 2d of July. From that time forward the regiments rapidly reached completion, and until the middle of November the Paymaster was compelled to be constantly absent from his office, traveling through the State, paying a regimen every day, and passing from place to place in the night. The regiments were filling up so rapidly, one person could not perform the work of Paymaster, and Col. Y. B. Arden, Col. S. W. Burd, and P. G. Burnham were detailed to act as Assistant Paymasters, and performed their duties with accuracy and ability; one or more of the selected Commissioners appointed by the President accompanied the Paymasters. In the 42 regiments and 20 independent companies they visited, they procured allotments from 24,000 men. The amount alloted was an average of \$10 per man per month, being in the aggregate nearly \$30,000 annually. By the proclimation of the Governor of the State, no man who enlisted after September 30 could obtain the bounty, and it has been impossible to complete the payment of those who are entitled to it till the present time.

To prevent a misappropriation of bounties, Dr. Wey examined at Elmira 2,372 recruits, and rejected 365. Dr. Cogswell examined 5,827 at Albany, and rejected 207. The aggregate of money hitherto paid out for bounties is \$5,336,300. Of this sum \$2,721,650 was paid to recruits for regiments and batteries in the field, and \$715,450 to recruits former organizations. These sums include all checks issued and still outstanding; a considerable number of checks, however, have not been presented at the bank. In the aggregate 9,325 men have received bounties. Of these 14,365 were recruited for old regiments, and 55,631 in new organizations. Of 69,922 men who received bounty, 14,429 joined regiments in the field prior to July 2, 1862, while 33,014, receiving \$2,711,350, joined regiments raised after that date, 2,400 recruits for new regiments received the first half of the bounty, who have not yet received the second half. Some have deserted, some have been discharged, and some have died, but many are now in the service who have not applied for the second half of their bounty. About 1,000 men deserted after receiving the first half of their bounty.

The deserters have been principally among those who have received no bounties, and who felt that they had been unjustly treated. The Legislature, while providing for the reimbursement of the large amount advanced by the Commercial Bank of Albany, should also make a small appropriation to enable the Controller to pay the bounty due to these men who are entitled to it, but have not applied for it. The expense of disbursing the bounty has been \$10,041.41. The pay of the Deputy Paymasters and Clerk have amounted to \$5,623.30; printing and stationery, \$1,020.46; postage, \$30.35; telegraph and express charges on packages, \$2,067.35. This sum is but even-twenties of 1 per cent upon the amount disbursed. The Commercial Bank of Albany, the institution which came forward and advanced the money for the payment of the bounties, though sometimes obliged to contend with inconveniences in order to do so, in every respect met the wishes of the Paymasters—taking pains even to procure small bills from the assuring house, and the Bank of Commerce in New-York from time to time not only supplied large amounts, but afforded other facilities. A complimentary notice of Major Batchelder and the clerks under Col. Bliss concludes the report.

**Message of Brigham Young.**  
The Deseret News has a document headed "Message of the Governor of the State of Deseret," and signed Brigham Young, of which the following is a synopsis:

"Our Senators elect," W. H. Hooper and Geo. Q. Cannon, went to Washington last Spring, and in vain endeavored to secure the admission of the State. Congress took no action on the petition. They, and J. M. Berrien, are still diligently laboring for the same object. It is the privilege of American citizens to govern themselves; still, says the Governor, we prefer to conform to established usages, and hope soon to be regularly admitted. The State is in a condition of great prosperity. In proportion, during the past season, has been increased by several thousand immigrants, its southern settlements strengthened, cotton is to be grown, machinery has been imported especially for manufacturing wool, and there is every reason for encouragement to future prospects."

**A Delinquent Provost Marshal.**  
A member of the 23d Connecticut, who is represented to us as being a truthful man, now stationed at Brashear City, about 80 miles above New-Oleans, in a letter to a friend gives the following piece of information. The Provost Marshal referred to is

enemy to the Government which has put him into the position he holds. The writer says:

"We have any number of contrabands here, and considering their privileges, it is surprising to find them so intelligent. They will do anything to oblige us, and have a chance to do much, as many of our men are so contemptibly mean as to impose on them in every way they can."

"Several boatloads came across the other day from the opposite shore. They were of all sizes, and such a desolate, ragged, forlorn set I never saw before. Our Provost Marshal sent them away with out as much as giving them a loaf of bread, though they were near famishing, and told them when he wanted them he would send for them. I should like to see him paid in his own coin."

**A Self-Emancipated Freedman.**

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Navy to his wife, in this city, dated Key West, Jan. 27, 1863:

"I have just come in from the country. I have been out to a small farm of twenty acres, owned by a negro, formerly a slave. His history is very interesting. He was born in Maryland. His wife is dead, and he has sold his freedom by selling herself. He is now worth about \$6,000. He furnishes considerable produce for our navy and the army, such as radishes, lettuce, green corn turnips, cabbage, grapes, sweet apples, limes, oranges, bananas, &c. His life adventures are terrible, and would sell better in print than that of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's works, for he is the living evidence of Slavery and of Freedom. He has been in various parts of the South, and finally settled here. He has tragic scars on his person, made by himself under the following circumstances: At one time when at work in Florida, a party of fifteen men undertook to kidnap and sell him to New Orleans, as he was a very fine-looking fellow. In order to make him unusable and worthless as a slave, and those who had him freedom, he cut off a part of his left hand, the cords at the back of his hands, and cut his right hip so as to make his leg useless. In fact, he cut himself terribly. His name is Sandy, and is about 60 years old."

**Naval.****COURT-MARTIAL OF THE MONTGOMERY'S CAPTAIN—THE SCREW FRIGATE COLORADO.**

Capt. Hunter, of the U. S. steamer Montgomery, who was called home in obedience to a request from the Queen of Spain, is now on his trial before a Naval General Court-Martial, at the Boston Navy-Yard, charged with being accessory to the burning of the steamer Blanche, in Spanish waters. The business of the Court is carried on with closed doors. It is asserted, however, that Capt. Hunter will be able to prove that the statement about his assaulting or maiming officers in the service of her Catholic Majesty is utterly without foundation.

The Montgomery is now lying off Charlestown Navy-Yard, awaiting orders.

The great screw frigate Colorado has been ordered to sea. She leaves to-day, after taking in some powder off the Battery. The Colorado is one of our great screw frigates of 1855. She came here a few weeks since to repair, was docked, and is now ready for active service. The following is a correct statement of the present condition of the 1855 screw fleet:

Name.	Tonnage.	Where.
Colorado	2,300	Orford Sound.
Pocahontas	1,700	Being ironed.
Meredith	3,200	Rehe ironed.
Minnesota	3,200	Reheating.
Wahoo	3,200	Frigate ship.
Wasp	3,200	Being raised.

The officers of the Colorado are the same as published on her arrival here.

**From the West Indies.**

We have received news of *The Bermudian* to the 28th ult.

H. M. S. Swiftsure arrived on Friday, the 9th, via Madras and Calcutta. The S. comes to take the place of the King, steam tug, attached to the Royal Naval Yard. The K. is to be sent to England.

On the 16th, British steamer Gipsy Queen, weight from Madras via Havannah, with cotton and sugar in specie, in want of coals, put into

the harbor of Kingston becoming the principal port.

In Barbadoes, the public health had much improved, and a "Government Notice" declares the Island is free from yellow fever, no cases of the disease having appeared for some time. The weather was most unfavorable for the growth of the canary, and hence much wanted. It was considered that in this cause there would be a falling off in the export crop, to the amount of twelve or fifteen hundred bushels. Subscriptions were being raised for the relief of the Lascassae operative.

From Jamming we learn of the breaking out of another extensive fire on the night of December 22. A considerable amount of property was destroyed, and the damage was repaired. The origin of the conflagration had not been ascertained.

The *Colonial Standard* of the 8th January says: The intelligence received by the last mail from England of the tender of the present Royal Mail Company's services having been accepted for the new contract, to commence January 1st, has given general satisfaction, insomuch as it has relieved the community of many doubts, and much suspense, as to the harbor of Kingston becoming the principal station.

In Antigua the House of Assembly had been dissolved by proclamation of the Governor, the write to be issued on the 12th inst., and to be returned on the 19th of February. The weather was favorable, and the crops promised good returns. A steam plow, the first imported in the Island, had been used, giving a yield of 100 bushels per acre, to the surprise of the planters.

The defense was that Edward Farman had been placed on the island as a political agent, before his removal, and that he had introduced a plan to establish a colony of negro slaves, and to pay him a salary for his services. The plan was to recruit negroes from Africa, and to establish a colony in the West Indies.

The defense did not show facts enough to convince a jury of the truth of the charge, but the evidence of the planter, Mr. Taylor, was clear, and the defense was unable to disprove it. The defense was that Edward Farman had been placed on the Island as a political agent, before his removal, and that he had introduced a plan to establish a colony of negro slaves, and to pay him a salary for his services. The plan was to recruit negroes from Africa, and to establish a colony in the West Indies.

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